

**GCSE**

**LATIN**

**Latin Prose Literature (Foundation Tier)**

**Specimen Paper**

**F**

**A403**

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**Additional materials:**

None

Candidate  
Forename

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Candidate  
Surname

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Centre  
Number

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Candidate  
Number

--	--	--	--	--	--

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use blue or black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each answer carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 50.

Answer **either** Section A **or** Section B.

**Section A: Pliny**

Answer all the questions.

Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

properat illuc unde alii fugiunt, rectumque cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet adeo solutus metu, ut omnes illius mali motus omnes figuras ut deprenderat oculis dictaret enotaretque.

Letter 6.16 section 10

- 1 *properat illuc*: what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey?

.....  
 .....[1]

- 2 Where was he heading for?

.....[1]

- 3 *rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet*: what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give **two** details.

.....  
 .....[2]

- 4 The elder Pliny is described as *solutus metu*. Pick the best translation.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                  |                          |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | filled with fear | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | moved by fear    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | overcome by fear | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | free from fear   | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

- 5 What **two** things did the elder Pliny want to do?

.....  
 .....[2]

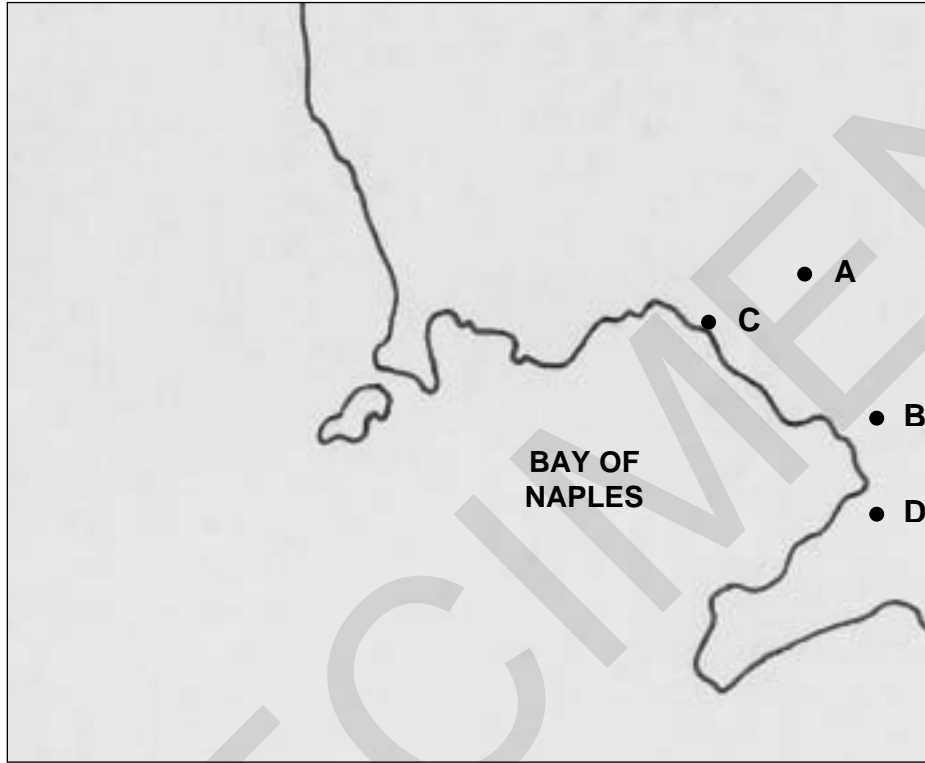


Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

Stabiis erat diremptus sinu medio (nam sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus mare infunditur); ibi quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen et cum cresceret proximo, sarcinas contulerat in naves, certus fugae si contrarius ventus resedisset.

Letter 6.16 section 12

- 7 The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.



[4]

Herculaneum	Pompeii
Stabiae	Vesuvius

- A.....
- B.....
- C.....
- D.....

- 8 Pomponianus, who was at Stabiae, is described as *diremptus sinu medio*. What does this mean?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A cut off in the middle of the bay ☐
- B cut off by the middle of the bay ☐
- C cut off by the middle bay ☐
- D cut off in the middle by the bay ☐

[1]

9 Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made. Give **three** points.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

quo tunc avunculus meus secundissimo invectus, complectitur trepidantem  
consolatur hortatur, utque timorem eius sua securitate leniret, deferri in  
balineum iubet.

Letter 6.16 section 12

10 The wind is described as *secundissimo*. Pick the best translation.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A favourable ☐
- B unfavourable ☐
- C very unfavourable ☐
- D very favourable ☐

[1]

11 *trepidantem*: which is the correct statement?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Pomponianus was fearful. ☐
- B Pliny was fearful. ☐
- C Neither was fearful. ☐
- D Both were fearful. ☐

[1]

12 *complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur*. what did Pliny do?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A Pliny embraced, consoled and greeted him. ☐
- B Pliny embraced, consoled and encouraged him. ☐
- C Pliny greeted, encouraged and embraced him. ☐
- D Pliny embraced, greeted and encouraged him. ☐

[1]

[Turn over

13 *sua securitate*: pick the best translation.

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                           |                          |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | by making him feel secure | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | for his own security      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | by giving him security    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | with his own security     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

14 *deferri in balineum*: what orders did Pliny give?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                                  |                          |
|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | to go into the baths             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | to have a bath                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | to take Pomponianus to the baths | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | to be taken to the bath          | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

15 Read the passages and answer the question.

intuenti mihi et fortunae tuae et animi  
magnitudinem convenientissimum videtur  
demonstrari opera non minus aeternitate tua quam  
gloria digna, quantumque pulchritudinis tantum  
utilitatis habitura.

It seems to me, as I observe the greatness of both  
your good fortune and your character, most  
appropriate that projects be brought to your  
attention that are no less worthy of your eternal  
name than of your glory, and which will have as  
much usefulness as beauty.

Letter 10.41 section 1

How does Pliny try to win the favour of Trajan? Give **three** details.

You may refer to the Latin or the English passage.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[3]

**16** Read the Latin passage and answer the question.

est in Nicomediensium finibus amplissimus lacus. per hunc marmora fructus  
ligna materiae et sumptu modico et labore usque ad viam navibus,  
inde magno labore maiore impendio vehiculis ad mare devehuntur.

Letter 10.41 section 2

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |                                                            |                          |
|----------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | There is a very small lake in Nicomedia.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | Marble is taken across this lake.                          | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | Wood is not used there.                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | Lake transport is expensive.                               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | The materials are carried on rafts.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | Materials can be shipped to the road.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | Road transport is labour-intensive.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Road transport is cheap.                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | Goods are taken by cart to the sea.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**[51]**

**[Turn over]**





**18** To what extent does Trajan accept Pliny's recommendations?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[2]

**Section A Total [50]**

**[Turn over**

Do **not** answer Section B if you have already answered Section A.

**Section B: Livy and Caesar**

Answer all the questions.

Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate locorum Poeni  
oppugnabantur, plusque inter ipsos, sibi quoque tendente ut periculo prius  
evaderet, quam cum hostibus certaminis erat.

Livy 21.33

**19** *ab hostibus*: who were the enemy?

.....  
.....[1]

**20** What were the Carthaginians trying to do?

.....  
.....[1]

**21** What else besides the enemy was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians?

.....  
.....[1]

**22** *plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat*: which two groups does Livy say the Carthaginians were having to fight?

.....  
.....  
.....[3]

**23** *ut periculo prius evaderet*: why were the Carthaginians fighting?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                                       |                          |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | to be the first to escape from danger | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | to make it dangerous for the enemy    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | to avoid the first danger             | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | to make a dangerous escape            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[1]

And the horses were making the column particularly dangerous: terrified by the raucous shouts, which even the groves and echoing valleys amplified, they panicked, and when they were by chance hit or wounded, they were so crazed that they caused huge destruction of both men and baggage of all kinds. And the confusion, since the pass was steep and narrow on both sides, cast many down to an immense depth; and baggage animals went tumbling down with their burdens.

Livy 21.33

How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage?

In your answer you may refer to the **Latin or the English** and discuss what Livy says and how he says it. Your answer should cover the following points:

- the fear of the horses
- the effects of the location
- the destruction caused.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

[10]

..[10]

**[Turn over**

Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

quae quamquam foeda visu erant, stetit parumper tamen Hannibal ac suos continuit, ne tumultum ac trepidationem augeret; deinde, postquam interrumpi agmen vidit, decurrit ex superiore loco.

Livy 21.33

**25** Livy describes the fighting as *foeda visu*: what is the best translation of this phrase?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** dreadful to see ☐
- B** dreadful vision ☐
- C** dreadful to relate ☐
- D** a dreadful thing that they saw ☐

[1]

**26** What is the best translation of *Hannibal stetit*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** Hannibal ran away. ☐
- B** Hannibal marched out. ☐
- C** It worried Hannibal. ☐
- D** Hannibal halted. ☐

[1]

**27** What is the best translation of *suos continuit*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** He contained his anger. ☐
- B** He continued with his men. ☐
- C** He held his men back. ☐
- D** He held back his feelings. ☐

[1]

**28** What is the best translation of *postquam interrumpi agmen vidit*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- A** after the column saw the interruption ☐
- B** after he saw the column being broken through ☐
- C** after the interruption he saw the column ☐
- D** after the broken column were seen ☐

[1]

**29** What is the best translation of *decurrit ex superiore loco*?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

- |          |                                      |                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | He ran down from the higher place.   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | He ran up to the higher place.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | He ran away to a better place.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | He ran to look for a superior place. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

[11]

Read the Latin passage and answer the questions.

tum nostri cohortati inter se ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt. hos item ex proximis navibus cum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquare.

Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.25

**30** *tantum dedecus*: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid?

.....  
 .....[2]

**31** *universi ex navi desiluerunt*: what did all the Romans do?

.....  
 .....[1]

**32** What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....[3]

[Turn over]

**33** Read the passages and answer the question.

pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter. nostri tamen, quod neque ordines servare neque firmiter insistere neque signa subsequi poterant atque alius alia ex navi quibuscumque signis occurrerat se aggregabat, magnopere perturbabantur.

The fighting was fierce on both sides. Our men, however, because they could neither maintain their ranks nor keep their footing nor follow the standards, and different men from different ships attached themselves to whatever standards they met, they were thrown into great confusion.

Caesar de *Bello Gallico* 4.26

Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced.

[5]

..[5]

**34** Read the Latin passage and answer the question.

hostes vero, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur, plures paucos circumsistebant, alii ab latere aperto in universos tela coniciebant.

*Caesar de Bello Gallico 4.26*

Tick the **five** true statements.

Put a tick (✓) in each correct box.

- |          |                                                  |                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>B</b> | The Romans were on the shore.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>C</b> | The enemy had watched the Romans.                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>D</b> | The enemy spurred on their horses.               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>E</b> | The Roman cavalry attacked the enemy.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>F</b> | The enemy were weighed down.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>G</b> | More enemy were surrounded.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>H</b> | A few Romans were surrounded by more enemy.      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>I</b> | Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <b>J</b> | The Romans were all killed.                      | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**[5]**

**[Turn over**

When Caesar noticed this, he ordered the dinghies from the warships, and likewise the scouting boats, to be filled with men and he sent help to those whom he had seen struggling. Our men, as soon as they stood on dry land, when all their comrades had followed, attacked the enemy and put them to flight; but they were unable to pursue them further, because the cavalry had not been able to hold their course and reach the island. This alone was missing from Caesar's accustomed fortune.

How does Caesar show his leadership qualities?

- his prompt action to protect his men
- how his men achieved victory
- the lack of cavalry.

**Marks are awarded for the quality of written communication of your answer.**

.....[10]



**36** What were the results of Caesar's victory? Give **three** points

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....[3]

SPECIMEN

**Section B Total [50]**

**Paper Total [50]**

### *Copyright Acknowledgements:*

#### *Sources*

##### **Section A**

Pliny's Letters, MB Fisher & MR Griffin, Cambridge Latin Texts CUP, ISBN 0521202981 p. 28 & 58

Pliny Letter 6.16

Pliny Letter 10.41

##### **Section B**

Livy from Oxford Latin Reader Oxford University Press ISBN 0195212096 p. 178

Livy 21.33.5

Caesar from Oxford Latin Reader p. 62

Caesar *de Bello Gallico* 4.25-26

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The maximum mark for this paper is 50.

SPECIMEN

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1	<b><i>properat illuc</i></b> : what event had caused the elder Pliny to set out on this journey? the eruption of Vesuvius	[1]
2	<b>Where was he heading for?</b> the foot of the mountain <b>or</b> Herculaneum <b>or</b> Pompeii <b>or</b> the house of Tascus <b>or</b> Rectina. Any <b>one</b> of these.	[1]
3	<b><i>rectum cursum recta gubernacula in periculum tenet</i></b> : what did the elder Pliny do that showed courage? Give two details. he sailed directly (1) into the danger (1) <b>or</b> he maintained a direct course (1) and a straight helm (1)	[2]
4	<b>The elder Pliny is described as <i>solutus metu</i>. Pick the best translation.</b> D - free from fear	[1]
5	<b>What two things did the elder Pliny want to do?</b> dictate (1) make notes (1)	[2]
6	<b>How does Pliny make this a vivid and dramatic passage?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>the dangers threatening them</b>  <i>cinis incidebat</i> – ash was falling  <i>calidior et densior</i> – hotter and thicker  <i>propius ... calidior, densior</i> – use of comparatives  <i>iam ... iam</i> – anaphora of 'now'  <i>nigri et ambusti et fracti igne</i> – ascending tricolon - descriptive  <i>lapides</i> – deferred subject  <i>vadum subitum</i> – sudden shallows  <i>ellipsis of verb</i> – stark language  <i>ruina montis</i> – ruin of the mountain – hyperbole </li> <li><b>the elder Pliny's plans</b>  <i>cunctatus</i> – hesitated  <i>paulatim</i> – only briefly  <i>Pomponianum pete</i> – make for Pomponianus – alliteration </li> </ul>	[10]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>his determination</li> </ul> <p><i>gubernatori ... monenti</i> – gave orders to advance despite helmsman  <i>fortes fortuna iuvat</i> – fortune favours the brave.</p> <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
7	<p>The map below shows the Bay of Naples. Name the places marked A, B, C and D. Write the names in the spaces provided.</p> <p>A - Vesuvius          B - Pompeii          C - Herculaneum          D - Stabiae</p>	[4]
8	<p>Pomponianus, who was at Stabiae, is described as <i>direptus sinu medio</i>. What does this mean?</p> <p>B - cut off by the middle of the bay</p>	[1]
9	<p>Describe and explain the preparations that Pomponianus had made.</p> <p>he had loaded bags onto the ships (1)          because of the growing danger (1)          to ensure escape (1)          if the wind turned (1)          Any <b>three</b> points.</p>	[3]
10	<p>The wind is described as <i>secundissimo</i>. Pick the best translation.</p> <p>D - very favourable</p>	[1]
11	<p><i>trepidantem</i>: which is the correct statement?</p> <p>A - Pomponianus was fearful</p>	[1]
12	<p><i>complectitur trepidantem consolatur hortatur</i> : what did Pliny do?</p> <p>B - Pliny embraced, consoled and encouraged him.</p>	[1]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13	<b><i>sua securitate</i>: pick the best translation.</b> D - with his own security	[1]
14	<b><i>deferri in balineum</i>: what orders did Pliny give?</b> D - to be taken to the bath	[1]
15	<b>How does Pliny try to win the favour of Trajan? Give three details.</b> he flatters him (1) he praises his good fortune (1) he praises his greatness of mind (1) he says his name is eternal (1) the project is worthy of his name (1) the emperor has glory (1) he stresses both utility and beauty of the work (1) Accept any <b>three</b> points.	[2]        [3]
16	<b>Tick the five true statements.</b> B - Marble is taken across this lake. E - It takes little effort to transport materials on the lake. G - Materials can be shipped to the road. H - Road transport is labour-intensive. J - Goods are taken by cart to the sea.	[5]
17	<b>How does Pliny try to make his arguments persuasive?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>the availability of workers</b> at – strong contrast non desunt – litotes magna copia – great abundance magna ... maxima – crescendo maxima copia – very great abundance libentissime – superlative libentissime – they will be willing</li> <li><b>the benefit of the task</b> omnibus fructuosum – profitable for all omnes ... omnibus – anaphora</li> </ul>	[10]

Section A: Pliny		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
17 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the need for surveying</li> </ul> <i>libratorem vel architectum</i> – surveyor or architect <i>diligenter</i> – carefully <i>sitne lacus altior mari</i> – relative height of the lake <i>quadraginta cubitis</i> – a large height difference <i>contendunt</i> – they are confident <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
18	<p><b>To what extent does Trajan accept Pliny's recommendations?</b></p> <p>he is interested in the link (1)          he stresses the need for surveying (1)          the quantity and source of the water (1)          lest the lake drain out (1)          he tells Pliny to get a surveyor from the governor (1)          he will send a skilled architect (1)          Accept any <b>two</b> points.</p>	[2]
Section A Total		[50]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
19	<b><i>ab hostibus</i>: who were the enemy?</b> the Gauls <b>or</b> mountain people	[1]
20	<b>What were the Carthaginians trying to do?</b> cross the Alps <b>or</b> cross the Alpine pass	[1]
21	<b>What else besides the enemy was causing difficulties for the Carthaginians?</b> the unevenness of the place	[1]
22	<b><i>plusque inter ipsos quam cum hostibus certaminis erat</i>: which two groups does Livy say the Carthaginians were having to fight?</b> themselves (1) the enemy (1)	[2]
23	<b><i>ut periculo prius evaderet</i>: why were the Carthaginians fighting?</b> A - to be the first to escape from danger	[1]
24	<b>How does Livy make this a vivid and dramatic passage?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>the fear of the horses</b>  <i>maxime infestum agmen faciebant</i> – they made the column particularly dangerous  <i>clamoribus dissonis territi</i> – terrified by the raucous shouts  <i>territi trepidabant</i> – alliteration  <i>trepidabant</i> – they panicked  <i>icti aut vulnerati</i> – injured  <i>consternabantur</i> – they were crazed </li> <li><b>the effects of the location</b>  <i>repercussae valles</i> – echoing valleys  <i>augebant</i> – the valleys amplified the sound  <i>praecipites</i> – steep  <i>utrimque angustiae</i> – narrow on both sides  <i>immensum altitudinis</i> – immense depth </li> </ul>	[10]



Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
24 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the destruction caused</li> </ul> <i>stragem ingentem</i> – huge destruction <i>multos turba deiecit</i> – the confusion cast down many <i>multos</i> – emphatic position <i>iumenta devolvebantur</i> – baggage animals went tumbling down <i>cum oneribus</i> – along with their burdens <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
25	<p>Livy describes the fighting as <i>foeda visu</i>: what is the best translation of this phrase?</p> <p>A – dreadful to see</p>	[1]
26	<p>What is the best translation of <i>Hannibal stetit</i>?</p> <p>D – Hannibal halted.</p>	[1]
27	<p>What is the best translation of <i>suos continuit</i>?</p> <p>C – He held his men back.</p>	[1]
28	<p>What is the best translation of <i>postquam interrumpi agmen vidit</i>?</p> <p>B – after he saw the column being broken through</p>	[1]
29	<p>What is the best translation of <i>decurrit ex superiore loco</i>?</p> <p>A – He ran down from the higher place.</p>	[1]
30	<p><i>tantum dedecus</i>: what was this disgrace that the Romans wanted to avoid?</p> <p>losing the standard</p>	[1]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
31	<b><i>universi ex navi desliuerunt</i>: what did all the Romans do?</b> leapt down (1) from the ship (1)	[2]
32	<b>What effects did their action have on the rest of the Romans?</b> they followed (1) from the neighbouring ships (1) they approached the enemy (1)	[3]
33	<b>Describe and explain the problems that Caesar's men faced.</b> the Britons fought fiercely (1) because the Romans could not keep ranks (1) and could not keep their footing (1) and could not follow the standards (1) they became mixed up (1) they were thrown into confusion (1) Accept any <b>five</b> points.	[5]
34	<b>Tick the five true statements.</b> A - Some of the Romans were disembarking one by one. C - The enemy had watched the Romans. D - The enemy spurred on their horses. H - A few Romans were surrounded by more enemy. I - Some enemy soldiers threw spears at the Romans.	[5]
35	<b>How does Caesar show his leadership qualities?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>his prompt action to protect his men</b> <i>scaphas compleri iussit</i> – ordered the dinghies to be filled <i>item speculatoria navigia</i> – also the scouting boats <i>subsidia summittebat</i> – sent help <i>subsidia summittebat</i> – alliteration</li> <li><b>how his men achieved victory</b> <i>simul</i> – prompt action <i>suis omnibus consecutis</i> – all followed <i>impetum fecerunt</i> – attacked <i>eos in fugam dederunt</i> – routed them</li> </ul>	[10]

Section B: Livy and Caesar		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
35 Cont'd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the lack of cavalry</li> </ul> <i>neque longius prosequi potuerunt</i> – no further pursuit <i>prosequi potuerunt</i> - alliteration <i>equites ... potuerant</i> – cavalry not arrived <i>hoc unum defuit</i> – this alone missing <i>pristinam fortunam Caesaris</i> – Caesar's accustomed fortune <p>The points given above are indicative and offer question specific guidance. Any other acceptable points must be rewarded. Answers must be marked using the level descriptors in the 10-mark marking grid at the end of the mark scheme, taking into account QWC when placing the answer within the band.</p>	
36	<p><b>What were the results of Caesar's victory? Make three points.</b></p> <p>the enemy sent ambassadors (1)  they wanted peace (1)  they promised hostages (1)  they promised to obey Caesar (1)  they returned Commius to Caesar (1)  Caesar pardoned them (1)  Caesar took hostages (1)  chiefs surrendered their states to Caesar (1)  peace was made (1)  Accept any <b>three</b> points.</p>	[3]
Section B Total		[50]
Paper Total		[50]

### Marking grid for 10-mark questions (Foundation Tier)

Level	Mark ranges	Characteristics of performance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of the points in the indicative mark scheme;</li> <li>• Choice and use of evidence;</li> <li>• Understanding and appreciation of the set text;</li> <li>• Accuracy of writing;</li> <li>• Control of appropriate form and style;</li> <li>• Organisation and use of technical vocabulary.</li> </ul>
4	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All three bullet points covered in detail;</li> <li>• Well-chosen quotes relating to what the author says and how he says it;</li> <li>• Detailed understanding and appreciation of the set text;</li> <li>• Legible, fluent and technically very accurate writing;</li> <li>• Sustained control of appropriate form and register;</li> <li>• Very well structured and organised argument; technical terms accurately and effectively used.</li> </ul>
3	6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two bullet points covered in detail, or a narrower range of stylistic features or points of content;</li> <li>• Some quotation relating to what the author says and how he says it;</li> <li>• A general understanding and appreciation of the set text;</li> <li>• Legible and generally accurate writing, conveying meaning clearly;</li> <li>• Limited control of appropriate form and register;</li> <li>• Argument is organised, some technical terms accurately used.</li> </ul>
2	3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One bullet point covered in detail, or two or three bullet points covered sketchily, with few relevant quotes and a narrow range of points;</li> <li>• Limited quotation relating to what the author says and how he says it;</li> <li>• A basic understanding and appreciation of the set text;</li> <li>• Legible and generally accurate writing, clarity not obscured;</li> <li>• Very limited control of form and register;</li> <li>• Argument coherent even if cumbersome or underdeveloped, simple technical terms used appropriately.</li> </ul>
1	0-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One bullet point covered sketchily, or two or three bullet points hardly covered at all;</li> <li>• Very little or no quotation relating to what the author says and how he says it;</li> <li>• Very little understanding or appreciation of the set text;</li> <li>• Writing may be illegible and/or contain many errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar;</li> <li>• Little control of form or register;</li> <li>• Argument difficult to discern, technical terms inaccurately used or omitted.</li> </ul>

Quality of Written Communication (QWC): the QCA guidance stipulates that all three strands of QWC must be explicitly addressed - hence in the marking grid the presence of bullet points 4-6. In assigning a mark, examiners must first focus on bullet points 1-3 to decide the appropriate Level using the Indicative mark scheme to inform their judgement. They should then consider the evidence of QWC to help them decide where, within the Level, it is best to locate the candidate's mark.

SPECIMEN

**Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)**

<b>Question</b>	<b>AO1</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1-36</b>	60	<b>60</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>